

- 1 Fig. 2.1 represents a water molecule.

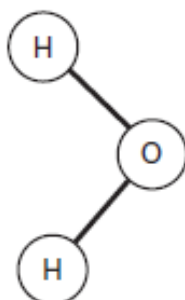


Fig. 2.1

- (a) Water molecules are polar. As a result, they attract each other.

Draw a second water molecule on Fig. 2.1.

Your drawing should show:

- the bond(s) between the two molecules
- the name of the bond
- the charges on each atom.

[3]

- (b) Ponds provide a very stable environment for aquatic organisms.

Three properties of water that contribute to this stability are as follows:

- the density of water decreases as the temperature falls below 4°C so ice floats on the top of the pond
- it acts as a solvent for ions such as nitrates (NO_3^-)
- a large quantity of energy is required to raise the temperature of water by 1°C.

Explain how these three properties help organisms survive in the pond.



In your answer you should make clear the links between the behaviour of the water molecules and the survival of the organisms.

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[8]

Complete Table 2.1 by writing an appropriate term next to each description.

Table 2.1

description	term
the type of reaction that occurs when water is added to break a bond in a molecule	
the phosphate group of a phospholipid that readily attracts water molecules	

[2]

[Total: 13]

- 2 (a) Amino acids are the basic building blocks for proteins. Fig. 4.1 shows the amino acid cysteine.

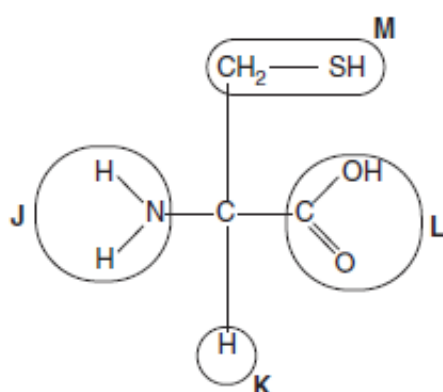


Fig. 4.1

- (i) Complete the table by selecting the letter, J, K, L or M, that represents the following groups in cysteine.

group	letter
carboxyl	
R group	
amine group	

[3]

- (ii) The primary structure of a protein consists of a chain of amino acids.

Describe how a second amino acid would bond to cysteine in forming the primary structure of a protein.

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..... [3]

- (b) Each amino acid has a different R group.

Describe how these R groups can interact to determine the **tertiary** structure of a protein.

[4]

- (c) Fig. 4.2 shows the structure of two polymers, glycogen and collagen, that are found in mammals.

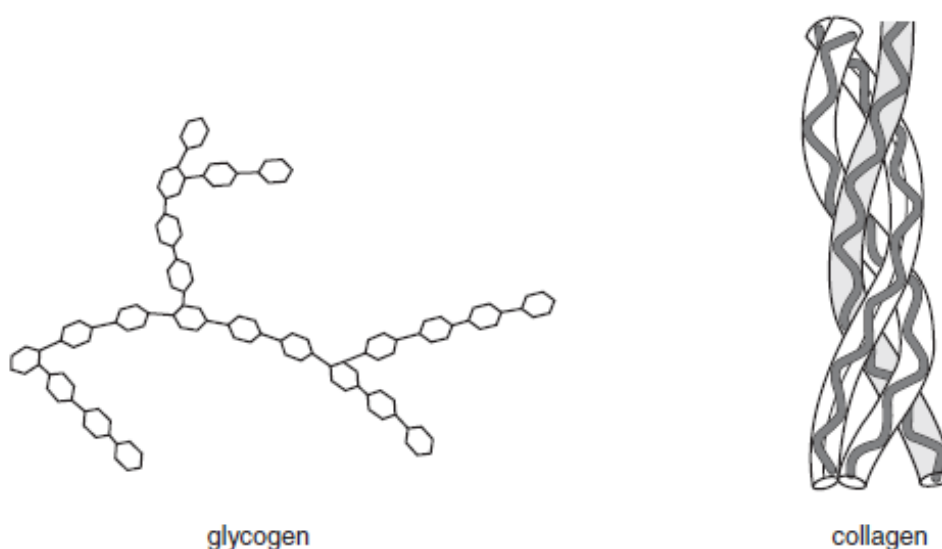


Fig. 4.2

- (i) Complete the table below to give three **differences** between the **structure** of glycogen and collagen.

glycogen	collagen

[3]

- (ii) Collagen is found in the ligaments which hold bones together at joints.
State **two** properties of collagen that make it suitable for this purpose.

1

2 [2]

[Total: 15]

3

- (a) Milk is considered to be a complete food containing most of the components of a balanced diet.

A student carried out a series of food tests on a sample of milk. The student's observations and conclusions are shown in Table 1.1.

- (i) Complete Table 1.1 by

- naming the molecule being tested for
- stating whether this molecule is present or absent.

The first row has been completed for you.

Table 1.1

reagent	observation	molecule being tested for	present or absent
ethanol and water	white emulsion	lipid	present
Benedict's solution	brick-red precipitate		
biuret I and II	lilac colour		
iodine solution	yellow / brown		

[3]

- (ii) Although the student entered 'present' for lipid in the first row of the table, he was unsure whether the result was correct.

Suggest why the student was unsure if the positive result for lipid was correct for the milk sample.

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..... [1]

- (iii) Triglycerides are a type of lipid found in milk.

Describe the structure of a triglyceride molecule.

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..... [3]

- (b) State **three** roles of lipids in living organisms.

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..... [3]

- (c) Human populations with diets high in animal fats have a lower life expectancy than those with diets high in vegetable oils.

- (i) Suggest **one** difference between lipids from animals and those from plants.

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..... [1]

Fig. 1.1 shows the relationship between blood cholesterol level and annual death rate per 10 000 of the population.

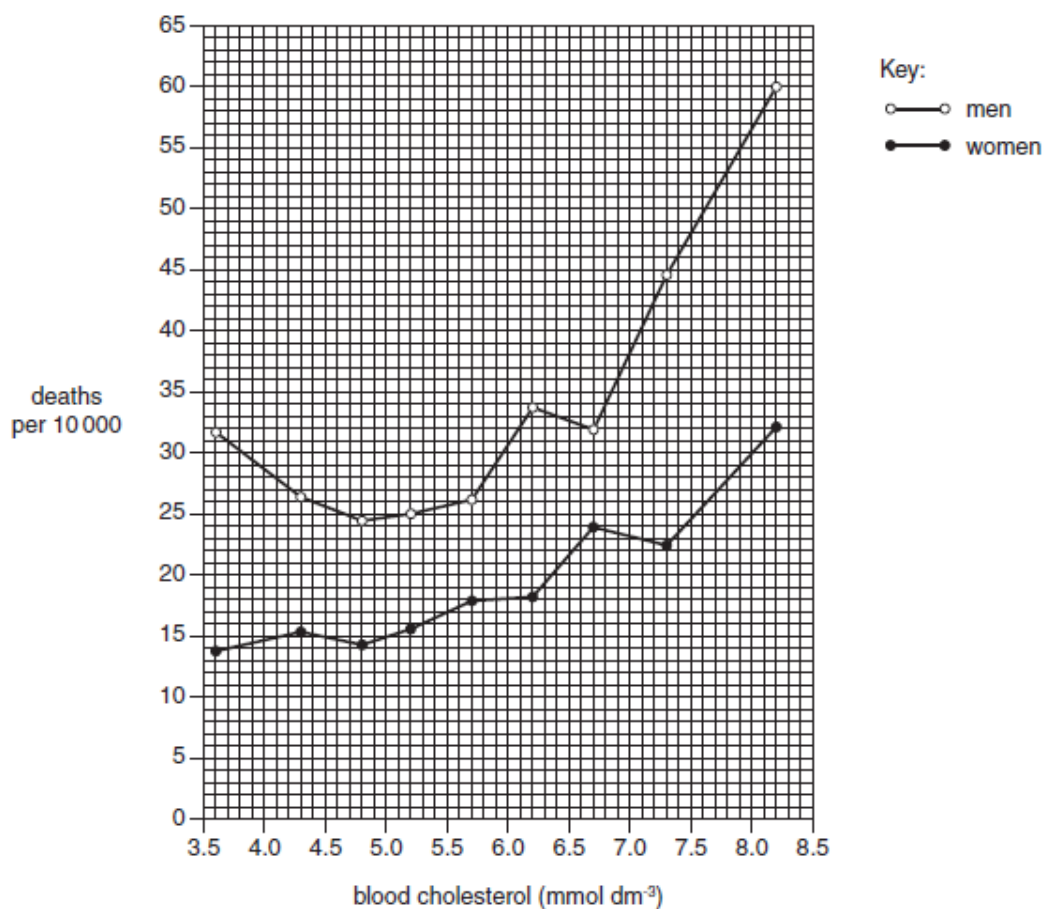


Fig. 1.1

- (ii) Describe the trends shown in Fig. 1.1.

[3]

- (iii) Increased blood cholesterol levels are associated with certain medical conditions.

Suggest **two** medical conditions that may be associated with increased blood cholesterol levels.

[2]

[Total: 16]

- (b) Describe the ways in which the structure of collagen is similar to the structure of haemoglobin.

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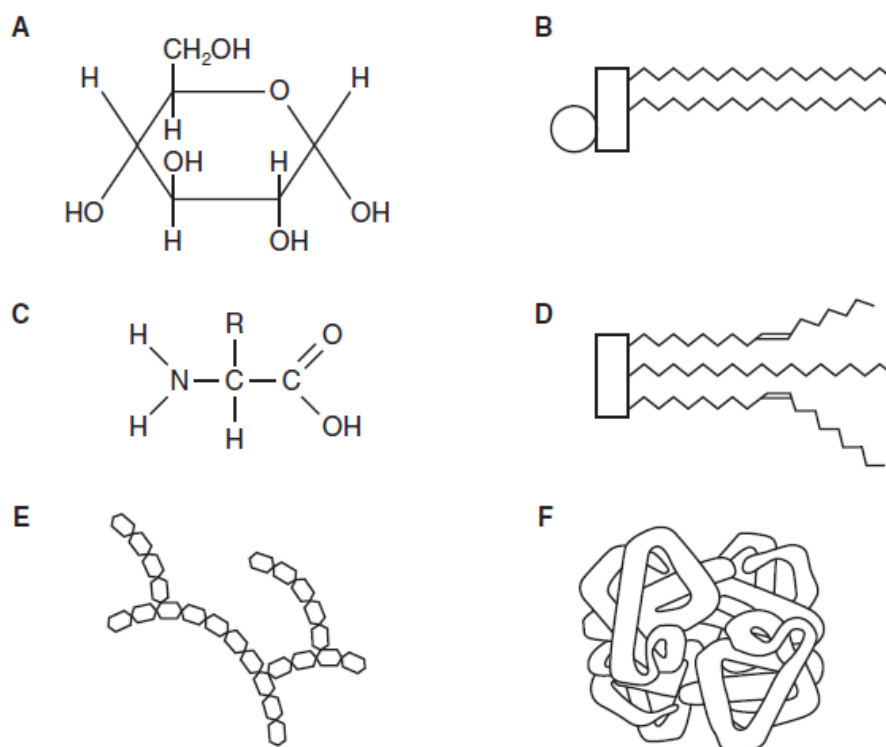
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..... [4]

[Total: 11]

5

A number of different biological molecules are represented in Fig. 3.1.

**Fig. 3.1****(a) (i)** State the letter of the molecule shown in Fig. 3.1 that represents:

a triglyceride

a monosaccharide

a protein

[3]**(ii)** State the letter of the molecule shown in Fig. 3.1 that contains:

phosphate

glycosidic bonds

peptide bonds

disulfide bonds

[4]

- (b) Molecule **E** shown in Fig. 3.1 is part of the carbohydrate molecule glycogen.

Explain why glycogen makes a good storage molecule.

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..... [3]

- (c) (i) When glycogen is hydrolysed, molecule **A** shown in Fig. 3.1 is produced.

State the **precise name** of molecule **A** [1]

- (ii) State **one** function of molecule **A**.

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..... [1]

- (iii) State the letter of a molecule shown in Fig. 3.1, other than molecule **E**, that is used as a storage molecule.

..... [1]

- (d) Cellulose is a carbohydrate molecule found in plants.

Complete the table below to give three **differences** in the **structures** of glycogen and cellulose.

One difference has been done for you.

glycogen	cellulose
<i>no hydrogen bonding</i>	<i>hydrogen bonding</i>

[3]

[Total: 16]